

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

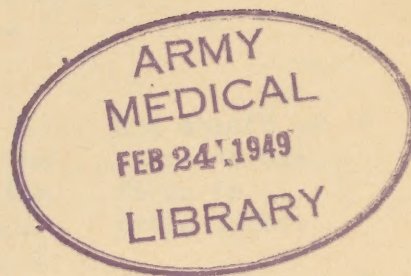
W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

31 January - 6 February

1949

No. 110



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GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

27 Dec. - 8 Jan.

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Dec. 28, 1948	Kai-hatsu No. 1163	Re: Sending back the Check	Governor, Toyama Pref.	Chief, Account, Section
" "	" No. 1164	"	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Jan. 6, 1949	" No. 6	Re: Handling the income tax to be collected at the source on payment of balance under adoption of the new allowance scale for the Government personnel.	All directors of ministerial departments and bureaus.	"
" 8	" No. 10	Re: Allotment of charcoal for gas for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All chiefs of charcoal offices in prefectures.	"
" "	" No. 12	Re: Payment of the tax under adjustment at the year-end, etc.	All directors of ministerial departments and bureaus.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau:</u>				
Dec. 28, 1948	I-hatsu No. 704-2	Re: Advertisement of hospitals and clinics, etc.	All prefectural governors.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
" "	" No. 705	Re: Loan floatation necessary for equipping and restoration of medical means.	"	"
Jan 5, 1949	" No. 3	Re: Commentary on Article 47 of the Medical Service Law.	"	"
Jan 5, 1949	I-hatsu No. 4	Re: Expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.	All prefectural governors; Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; Directors of national hospitals & national sanatoria.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau

Medical Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Jan 8, 1949	I-hatsu No. 23	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.	All prefec- tural governors.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
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Disease Prevention Bureau

Jan. 8, 1949	Yo-hatsu No. 14	Re: Emergency measures for control of communicable disease according to provisional suspension of use of vaccine for preventive inoculation.	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
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Public Sanitation Bureau

Dec. 27, 1948	Ei-hatsu No. 416	Re: Felling trees and bam- boos in the Nikko National Park.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
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" "	" No. 417	Re: Approval on construction of water-works in Horo- betsu-village.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
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" "	" No. 418	Re: Enforcement of the Food Sanitation Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
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" 28	" No. 422	Answers on a horse-race course and a bicycle- race course.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
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Dec. 28, 1948	Ei-hatsu No. 423	Answers on the Government officials concerned who are stated in the three laws on business.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
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" "	" No. 424	Re: Application on the three laws on busi- ness.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
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" "	" No. 425	Re: Execution of prac- tical training for the barbers and the beauty parlorists (riyo-shi).	All prefectural governors.	"
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" "	" No. 426	Re: Filling the full number of food sani- tation inspectors for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido & 16 other prefectures.	"
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" "	" No. 427	Re: The full number on budget of food sani- tation inspectors for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Tokyo and 3 other prefs.	"
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" "	" No. 428	Re: Recommendation of the candidates for fellows of the Rockefeller Founda- tion.	All prefectural governors.	"
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Public Sanitation Bureau (cont'd)

Jan. 5, 1949	Ei-hatsu No. 2	Re: Strengthening execution of extermination of rodents and insects.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
" 6	" No. 13	Re: Preliminary arrange- ments on designation of the national park.	Governors, Nagano and 3 other prefs.	"
" 7	" No. 15	Re: Coloration of chemi- cals for agriculture.	All prefectural governors.	"
" "	" No. 20	Re: Execution of periodi- cal sanitation-inspec- tion on the exclusive hotels for trade representatives and the stores of daily- necessities for the foreigners in Japan.	Governor, Tokyo Metro- polis.	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Dec. 27, 1948	Yaku-hatsu No. 976	Re: The first allotment of alcohol for the demand- ers for the fourth qtr. in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceuti- cal & Sup- ply Bureau.
Dec. 28, 1948	Yaku-hatsu No. 988	Re: Allotment of coal and lignite for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau.
" "	" No. 1004	Re: Determination of Allotment of tar- acid having boiling point at high tem- perature for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
" "	" No. 1010	Re: Determination of the second allotment of creosote oil for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
" "	" No. 1011	Re: Determination of allotment of p-Dichlorobenzene for the third qtr. in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
" "	" No. 1012	Re: Determination of Allotment of o-Dichlorobenzene for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau (cont'd)

Jan 5, 1949	Yaku-hatsu No. 3	Re: Handling distribu- tion of infant- remedies according to change of designa- tion of medicine under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Medicine, etc., Distribution Regulations.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau.
" 6	" No. 6	Re: Advertisement of medicine.	"	"
" 8	" No. 15	Re: Re-examination of preventive innocu- lation liquor.	"	"
" "	" No. 24	Re: Notice on the con- gress of chiefs of Pharmaceutical Affairs Section in Japan.	"	"
" 6	Yaku-shu No. 4	Re: Indication on label of medicine.	"	"
" 8	" No. 8	Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
" "	" No. 9	"	"	"
Dec. 30, 1948	Yakumu No. 396	Re: A case of group poisoning by an anthelmintic.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau.

Social Affairs Bureau

Dec. 27, 1948	Sha-hatsu No. 2019	Re: Establishment of the protective in- stitutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in- aid therefor.	Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
" "	" No. 2022	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2025	Re: Change of a part of the undertaking pro- gram of the Shinsei- ryo, Aichi Prefecture (the accommodation facilities for the physically handi- capped).	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"

Social Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Dec. 27, 1948	Sha-hatsu No. 2026	Re:	Approval on the establishment of the foundational juridical person aiming at protection of the physically handicapped.	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau,
" 28	" No. 2028	Re:	Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2029		"	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2030	Re:	Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
" "	" No. 2031	Re:	Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2032	Re:	Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2033	Re:	Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
" "	" No. 2034	Re:	Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2036	Re:	Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"

Social Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Dec. 28, 1948	Sha-hatsu No. 2037	Re: Payment of living aid beyond its standard amount under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
" "	" No. 2038	Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2039	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2040	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and disbursement of the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2041	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2042	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2043	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2044	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"

Social Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Dec. 28, 1948	Sha-hatsu No. 2045	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
" "	" No. 2046	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be dis- bursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
" "	" No. 2047	Re: Establishment of the accommodation facili- ties for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in- aid for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2048- No. 2056	Re: Application for ex- cessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be dis- bursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Kanagawa & 7 other prefs.	"
" "	" No. 2057	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2058	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2059	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2060	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metro- polis.	"

Social Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Dec. 28, 1948	Sha-hatsu No. 2061	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Se- curity Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metro- polis	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
" "	" No. 2062	Re: Application for ex- cessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be dis- bursed for that under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
" "	" No. 2063	"	Governor, Tokyo Metro- polis	"
" "	" No. 2064	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and excessive disbursement beyond the regular payment of the minimum cost of living of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
" 27	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 232	Re: Relations between the work providing agencies and the Un- employment Insurance Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
" "	" No. 233	Re: Allotment of the secondary products of steel for opera- tion of the work providing agencies for the third qtr. in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
" "	" No. 236	Re: Allotment of the heating rivets and screws for con- struction for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
" 28	" No. 237	Re: Enforcement of the standard amount of living aid under the ninth revision.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Jan 5, 1949	Sha-hatsu No. 1	Re: Application for excessive pay- ment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
" 6	" Nos. 5 - 10	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be dis- bursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Nara & 4 other prefs.	"
" "	" No. 11	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
" "	" No. 12	Re: Area where the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law is applicable with necessary change.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
" "	" No. 13	Re: Licensing of the protective institu- tions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
" "	" No. 14	Re: Special allocation of IARA relief commodities.	Governors, Kyoto and Shimane Prefs.	"
" 7	" Nos. 18 - 21	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Kanagawa and 3 other prefs.	"
" "	" No. 22	Re: Licensing of estab- lishment of the Welfare Association of Nationals of Great Korea in Japan, Inc.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"

Social Affairs Bureau (cont'd)

Jan. 5, 1949	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 1	Re: Additional allotment of specific nails for operation of the work providing agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
" "	" No. 2	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	"	"
" 6	" No. 3	Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodity (raw textile goods).	"	"
" 8	" No. 5	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
" 7	" No. 4	Re: Jurisdiction over the Japanese Red Cross Society, Inc.	"	"

Children's Bureau

Jan 6, 1949	Ji-hatsu No. 3	Re: National grant-in- aid for the expenses on equipments of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children under the Child Welfare Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Mie Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
" 8	" No. 5	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on initial equipments pursuant to estab- lishment of the lying- in agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"

Insurance Bureau

Jan. 7 1949	Ho-hatsu No. 1	Re: Creation of the National Health insurance bodies designated by Ministry of Welfare.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	Director, Insurance Bureau
" 8	Ho-hatsu No. 2	Re: Allocation of the in- creased payment budget of the annual expendi- ture, Health Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Directors, Insurance Sections, prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch of- fices social insurance.	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec. 27, 1948	En-shi No. 842	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on repairing the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from abroad.	All governors of prefectures (except Niigata & 4 other prefs.)	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
" "	" No. 843	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on purchasing beddings for winter for the repatriates from abroad.	All prefectural governors.	"
" "	" No. 844	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on purchasing fuel for winter for the repatriates from abroad.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
" 28	Engo No. 847	Re: Repatriation of Loochooans	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
" "	En-shi No. 855	Re: Amendment on establishment of the Fukuhara Shinsci-ryo, the emergency accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives (under the first program) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
" "	Ichi-fuku No. 2753	Re: Handling of the expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.	All directors, Civil Welfare Depts., prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau
" 29	" No. 2575	Re: Partial amendment of the regulations on handling of allowance for the undemobilized.	All chiefs, Service Sect., prefectural governments.	"
" "	Hatsu-so No. 439	Re: Third transportation of assets left by Korean nationals.	Governors, Iwate & 16 other prefs.	Vice-President, Repatriation Relief Agency.
Jan. 6, 1949	Ichi-fuku No. 2604	Re: Informal notice on increase of funds to be expended for the Service Sections for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Demobilization Bureau

Repatriation Relief Agency (cont'd)

Jan. 6, 1949	Ichi-fuku No. 2605	Re: Dealing with the bodies sent back from the Philli- pine Islands.	All chiefs, Service Sections, prefectural governments	Director, Demobiliza- tion Bureau
" 7	" No. 2602	Re: Forwarding the out- line on handling of expenses on medical care of the demobi- lized patients.	All directors, Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments.	"
" "	" No. 2606	Re: Outline on dealing with allowance for the undemobilized in case of accidents.	"	"
" "	Engo No. 1	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Shiga & 29 other prefs.	Director, Repatria- tion Re- lief Bureau
" "	" No. 2	Re: Additional roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
" "	En-shi No. 5	Re: The local planning board on repatria- tion relief cam- paign of love.	All prefectural governors.	"
" 8	Engo No. 10	Re: Repatriation of Korean nationals accompanied by their dependents.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
" "	Hatsu-on No. 3	Re: Enforcement of the Specific Unrepatria- ted Personnel Allowance Law.	All Prefectural Governors	Vice-presi- dent, Re- patriation Relief Agency
" "	" No. 2	Re: Termination of re- patriation of Loochooans in Japan	"	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos. 105 and 106, above subject.

One lot of Smallpox vaccine has been released upon passing reassay and distribution has been made to Koseisho offices at the following selected points; Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka.

Typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine which has passed reassay is in process of distribution to the same eight Koseisho offices. A detailed list of the origin and lot numbers of the released typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine and the location to which distributed will be published in the following number of this Bulletin.

A small amount of anti-diphtheria serum and of anti-tetanus serum has passed reassay and is available through Dr. Ishibashi, Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Release of Biologics; Tuberculin

A single lot of tuberculin which passed special assay was released 5 February for use in conjunction with a survey on histoplasmosis in Japan. This lot No. 2-2 (NIH) will be used by National Institute of Health special investigators in certain localities in Shinetsu, Kanto, Tokyo, Kansai and Tohoku. No other tuberculin has yet been released for use.

SECTION III

NUTRITION BRANCH

Course for Nutritionists

The fourth 2-month training course for nutritionists in prefectural health departments and health centers will open at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 28 February. Prefectures with a back-log of untrained personnel may send more than one student to the course. The best qualified candidates should be selected. An official announcement concerning the course was sent to prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare on 31 January.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Refresher Course

The Nursing Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare and the National Nurses Association are sponsoring a 1-month course to open 1 March in the First National Hospital, Tokyo for nurses who have been designated as instructors in the prefectural 5-month public health school of nursing that will open soon in each prefecture.

Medical Bureau Instructions (I-hatsu) No. 83, dated 27 January 1949, subject: Regarding Amendment of the PHN Regulation, and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 4, dated 29 January 1949, mailed to all prefectural governors, contain instructions and information on the course and schools. I-hatsu No. 83 also states that prefectural examinations for public health nurses will be discontinued until the prefecture establishes a 5-month school and, in the future (until 1951), only those nurses who have completed this school will be eligible to take the prefectural examinations for public health nurse.

It is recommended that the Military Government public health nurse or public health officer assist Japanese prefectural officials in selecting the most qualified nurse for this 1-month course and if possible the selection be an individual who has successfully completed the 4-month public health nurses refresher course at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

It is not recommended that the prefectural chief nurse, or the chief nurse of the model health center, or the nurse in charge of the prefectural public health school be selected.

Approved Curriculum for 1-year Post Graduate Course in Public Health Nursing

Pre-Requisite: Two months field work in a health center offering the 12 basic services as outlined in Health Center Law No. 101.

1. Public Health and Preventive Medicine 120 hours - by a Dr. of PH One public health doctor should be responsible for these 120 hours, part of which may be taught by special lecturers.

This will include:

Public Health Organization
Public Health Laws
Vital Statistics
Environmental Sanitation
Communicable Disease Control (including acute CD, TB, VD, parasitic diseases, etc.)
Child Health
Adult Health
Health Education

2. Public Health Nurse, Principles & Practices . . . 105 hours - PHN

3. Special Fields in Public Health Nursing 150 hours - PHN

Maternity
Infant and Preschool
School Health
Industrial Health
Tuberculosis
Venereal Diseases
Communicable Diseases
Non-communicable Diseases

In both of these nursing courses part of the hours could be given to special lecturers by public health nurses but one PHN should be responsible for each of the courses.

4. Nutrition 30 hours - Nutritionist

5. Mental Hygiene 30 hours - a doctor of Mental Hygiene

6. Educational Psychology 45 hours - a teacher of Psychology

7. Sociology 75 hours - a teacher of Sociology

8. Social Welfare (including Social Case Work) . . . 30 hours - a Social Welfare Worker

9. Principles and Methods of Health Teaching . . . 45 hours - by a PHN (including individual & group teaching and practice)

10. Three months field work two of which shall be in a Health Center, offering the 12 basic services as outlined in Health Center Law No. 101.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Education

A committee of veterinarians representing each veterinary college in Japan met and prepared a set of final examination questions that will be utilized by

all veterinary colleges at the end of the current college year. Members of this committee were selected by the Council on Veterinary Affairs. Graduation from college will be based upon the results obtained by each senior student.

The use of this uniform final examination procedure is a temporary measure for two years (1949-1950) until the promulgation of the new Veterinary License Law. The subjects to be covered will be anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, internal medicine, surgery, and veterinary public health and animal disease and their control.

Veterinary Assay Laboratory

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is establishing a separate section in the Animal Hygiene Laboratory at Kodaira for the purpose of controlling all biologics intended for animal use by assaying them prior to their utilization in the field. Personnel have been selected to administer this assay laboratory and operation will be started in the very near future. Announcement will be made publicly when operation is to begin. Even though laboratories producing animal biologicals may assay their own products, they must have, however, a certificate from the new assay laboratory before the product can be placed on the market.

Hokkaido Research & Veterinary Laboratory

An inspection was made of the Hokkaido Agriculture Experimental Station at Noboribetsu, Hokkaido. This experimental station will come under the administration of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and will engage in the manufacture of serums, vaccines and diagnostics for those diseases indigenous to Hokkaido. Also, research will be conducted on animal diseases indigenous to Hokkaido.

The laboratory has excellent facilities and will greatly facilitate the increase of necessary biologicals so essential to the maintenance of economy in the livestock industry. The location of a laboratory of this nature in Hokkaido will overcome inadequacies of biologicals as well as the delay due to poor transportation facilities.

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to contact Boeki-Chō (Board of Trade) and arrange with them to suspend from distribution or sale the canned tuna being returned to Japan from the United States. It must undergo additional laboratory examinations to determine its safety for human consumption before release for domestic consumption will be authorized.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no cases of animal diseases for the period 22-28 January. For the period 29 Jan - 4 Feb the following report is submitted:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,295 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 16 - 22 January and a total of 4,375 pieces was produced during the period 23 - 29 Jan.

During the period 16 - 22 January, no distribution of 10% DDT dust or 5% DDT residual effect spray was made. At the same time, however, 200,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 16,550 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,286,865 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 636,056 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

During the period 23 - 29 January, 68,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust were distributed. At the same time, 128,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 50,235 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,347,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 662,241 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

Smallpox vaccine consisting of 64,000 doses, Lot. No. 36, produced by the Kitasato Laboratory, has been reassayed in accordance with PHMJG 86 dated 28 December 1948 and found to meet the minimum standards. This has been distributed for storage to 8 strategic points throughout Japan for use in emergencies in the surrounding areas, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	2,000 doses
Miyagi	8,000
Tokyo	24,000
Osaka	10,000
Aichi	5,000
Hiroshima	5,000
Fukuoka	5,000
Kagawa	5,000
	<u>64,000 doses</u>

During the period 23 - 29 January, 775 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 11 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>
Ibaraki		300			
Tochigi		26	40		
Tokyo		3			
Gifu		4			
Kyoto	200				
Osaka				50	
Mie					1
Wakayama		20	25		6
Fukuoka			50		
Saga		50			
Kagoshima				10	
TOTAL	200	403	115	60	7

SECTION VII

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - December

The December report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,932
Arrests - registered persons	22
unregistered persons	94
Convictions - registered persons	17
unregistered persons	50
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	17
Losses by fire and flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 fine to ¥ 20,000 fine and three months to two years penal servitude with five defendants having sentences of penal servitude abrogated to suspended sentences varying from two to five years duration. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 500 to ¥ 13,500 fine and four months to three years penal servitude with 16 suspended sentences of from one to four years duration. Nine registrants received administrative disposition (loss of license) and four non-registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	1,257
Investigations originated	157
Investigations concluded	166
Investigations not concluded	259

Prosecution of five non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in five sentences of penal servitude ranging from two to four months each.

SECTION VIII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments for LARA, numbers 122 through 125, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 21.47 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

122nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Wilson on 28 January and contained 2.42 tons (clothing, 2.21 tons - miscellaneous, .21 tons)

123rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Makadet on 29 January and contained 12.49 tons (food)

124th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pacific Transport on 1 February and contained 3.42 tons (food, 2.22 tons - clothing, 1.2 tons)

125th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. American Mail on 1 February and contained 3.14 tons (clothing).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,422.09 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,600.22
Clothing (including shoes and bedding)	1,449.12
Medical Supplies	61.67
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>103.46</u>
Total	7,422.09

Japanese Red Cross Society

Water Safety:

Tokyo Metropolitan Police, responsible for policing bathing areas (pools and beaches), are to be given a complete course in Life Saving and Water Safety by qualified instructors of the Japanese Red Cross. Approximately 40 policemen are to receive this training.

Volunteer Services:

A Day Nursery project was undertaken at the Red Cross Central Hospital (Tokyo) and its operation began officially on 29 January. Two volunteers serve as nursery assistants every afternoon between 1400 - 1700.

Hospital Service:

The Directors of all hospitals operated by the Japanese Red Cross will meet in conference at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) on 8 - 9 March. The agenda will include the following:

- Revision of Regulations for Chapter Hospitals
- Hospital Administration
- Revision of Medical Treatment and Doctor's Laws
- Nurses Training
- Designation of Model Hospitals

Disaster Relief and Preparedness:

Niigata Chapter on 11 January dispatched one medical aid team to the scene of a passenger bus accident. The bus rolled off the highway and plunged into the Kuroki River. One passenger was killed and several were injured.

A fire occurred in Takamatsu City on 19 January. Several small buildings and homes were damaged. Nine persons were seriously injured and 13 received minor injuries. A Red Cross Medical Aid Team gave emergency treatment at the scene of the fire and 13 victims were admitted to the Takamatsu Red Cross Hospital for further treatment.

Child Welfare - Private Reformatories (Shonen Hogo Shisetsu or Shonen Hogo Danta)

Private reformatories, which are to go out of existence by 31 March, are, in many cases, applying for licenses as children's institutions under the Child Welfare Law. Many of the higher type institutions will be purchased by the Attorney General's Office and will become national reformatories. Some of the residual group are good and some are extremely bad, or may be considered so in light of the services they perform.

Instructions are being sent out from the Children's Bureau that applications from such institutions shall be reviewed with extreme caution and that all such institutions must qualify under the Minimum Standards for Children's Institutions. It would appear that the only one for which they might conceivably qualify would be Homes for Dependent, Neglected and Abused Children.

Since this will be the first opportunity for most prefectures to accept or reject such applications, it is suggested that Welfare Officers surveil Children's Sections operations concerning this problem. It is probable that considerable pressure will be placed on some officials in order to gain a license.

Consideration should be given to:

- a. Need for additional children's institutions in the area.
- b. Quality of staff.
- c. Whether the institution is a workshop. If so, the benefits to be derived from it as a children's institution might be seriously questioned.
- d. Physical plant and location.
- e. Suggestion that the institution be used for vocational training under the education or labor laws, or be used to house and train apprentices under the labor laws.

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- b. Quality of staff.
- c. Whether the institution is a workshop. If so, the benefits to be derived from it as a children's institution might be seriously questioned.
- d. Physical plant and location
- e. Suggestion that the institution be used for vocational training under the education or labor laws, or be used to house and train apprentices under the labor laws.

There is considerable evidence that many such reformatories have been in business only to secure cheap labor and tax-free operation. There are suspected instances of collusion between operators and officials in securing these benefits.

Social Work Courses in Colleges and Universities

The following information will be helpful to Welfare Officers consulted regarding social work education (the new school term begins 1 April under the new education law).

The Ministry of Education, Dai Ki Kyo I Sha 4 No. 1, dated 21 Nov 47, covers the standard for a Social Work Department in a University. It includes the following curriculum presented by the committee of the schools concerned with social work education.

I. Liberal Arts will be composed of the following subjects:

1. Natural Sciences - Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History of Science
2. Humanities - History, Philosophy, Psychology, Comparative Religion, National Language, Foreign Language.
3. Social Science - Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Law, Statistics.

II. Specialized Courses:

1. Treatment - Medical Information, Mental Hygiene, Child Welfare, Social Hygiene, Special Children, Case Work, Group Work, Guidance on Daily Living (16 units in all).
2. Administration - Outline of Social Work, Social Legislation, Social Work Organization, Labor Problems (10 units in all).
3. Research - Social Survey (including field work), Social Statistics (6 units in all).
4. Field Work - Minimum of 7 units of field work conducted at various social work agencies are required in the last school year. Subjects of field work include - family protection, child protection, medical protection, leadership in case work, leadership in group work, social work administration.

Elective subjects in specialized course include:

History of Social Thoughts, History of Economics, Child Psychology, Youth Psychology (psychology of adolescent) Social Psychology, Social Education, Criminology, Family, Rural and Urban Sociology, Women's Problems, Population Problems, Vocational Guidance, Community Organization, etc.

Refer to PHW Technical Bulletin # 13, Social Welfare Education in Japan, July 1948, for further details regarding social work courses now available in Japan. Japanese students desiring social work education in the United States may find it easier to be admitted to the schools of social work on the undergraduate rather than the graduate level. These schools are organized into the National Association of Schools of Social Administration, Ernest B. Harper, Chairman of Membership Committee, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. The schools belonging to this association are as follows:

1. University of Alabama - University, Alabama
2. University of Arkansas - Fayetteville, Arkansas
3. University of Arizona - Tucson, Arizona

4. University of Colorado - Boulder, Colorado
5. University of Connecticut - Storrs, Connecticut
6. University of Florida - Gainesville, Florida
7. Florida State University - Tallahassee, Florida
8. George Williams College - Chicago 15, Illinois
9. University of Georgia - Athens, Georgia
10. University of Idaho - Moscow, Idaho
11. Kalamazoo College - Kalamazoo 49, Michigan
12. University of Kentucky - Lexington 29, Kentucky
13. Loyola University - New Orleans 15, Louisiana
14. University of Maine - Orono, Maine
15. Michigan State College - East Lansing, Michigan
16. Montana State University - Missoula, Montana
17. University of New Hampshire - Durham, New Hampshire
18. University of New Mexico - Albuquerque, New Mexico
19. Northwestern University - Evanston, Illinois
20. University of North Dakota - Grand Forks, North Dakota
21. Ohio University - Athens, Ohio
22. University of Oklahoma - Norman, Oklahoma
23. University of Oregon - Eugene, Oregon
24. University of South Carolina - Columbia 19, South Carolina
25. University of South Dakota - Vermillion, South Dakota
26. University of Tennessee - Knoxville, Tennessee
27. Utah State University - Salt Lake City 1, Utah
28. University of Wyoming - Laramie, Wyoming
29. Texas Christian University - Fort Worth, Texas
30. University of West Virginia - Morgantown, West Virginia

Catalogues from the above universities and colleges have been requested and their receipt by Public Health and Welfare Section will be published in a subsequent bulletin.

SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Facilities

The Medical Service Law enacted by the Diet last year has for its basic purpose the development of standards for all medical care facilities and the program for establishment of public medical care facilities (reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 82, July 1948, Section II, Medical Services). Inasmuch as several of the social insurance programs in providing medical care benefits now have plans for additional medical care facilities, managed locally by insurer and insured, this law is of direct interest to the administrators of the social insurance programs.

In accordance with the Medical Service Law, Article 32, "The Committee for the arrangement of medical facilities under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare or the prefectural governor shall be set up in the Ministry of Welfare or a prefecture to investigate and deliberate important matters concerning the arrangement (location and needs) of medical facilities in response to the inquiry of the said Minister or the Governor", a cabinet order has been issued establishing the Committee for the Arrangement of Medical Facilities. There will be a Central Committee located in the Ministry of Welfare and a Local Committee located in each prefecture. The Prime Minister will appoint the members upon the recommendations of the Minister of Welfare for the Central Committee and the prefectural governor will appoint the members for the Local Committee.

Members for the Committee shall be drawn from among government or public officials of offices concerned, medical practitioners, dentists, those who are to receive medical treatment and men of learning and experience.

Inasmuch as these committees will be concerned with investigating and deliberating on matters with regard to medical care facilities (both public and private) many of which are or will be locally managed by insured and insurer, it is considered advisable that social insurance officials at all levels show interest in the committees and their functions.

In addition, close liaison for coordination of functions between the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils, central and local, established in accordance with Art. 43-5 of the Health Insurance Law and the mentioned committees established in accordance with the Medical Service Law should exist. The Medical Care Advisory Council's basic function is to advise insurance doctors and those in charge of medical care facilities on perfecting methods in providing medical benefits for members of social insurances. As the common goals of the Medical Service Law and the Social Insurance Laws are to provide adequate and improved medical care, coordination between the administration of these laws is essential.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Inclosure:

Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 29 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex with this Issue.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 29 JANUARY 1949

During the fifth week ended 29 January 1949 there were reported 14,732 cases of communicable disease compared with 15,340 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks.

Tuberculosis cases this week (7,430) were 5 percent less than the number (7,781) in the previous week. Current cases were 26 percent higher than those (5,907) reported in the fifth week of 1948. There were decreases from last week in 23 prefectures and increases in 23. Four prefectures (Gumma, Nagasaki, Hokkaido and Okayama) reported numeric decreases of from 100 to 250 cases each, and in two prefectures (Tokyo-to and Yamaguchi) cases increased by 132 and 144 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 484.4 and 395.0 respectively.

Measles cases decreased 11 percent, from 1,675 cases last week to 1,494 currently. Cases this week were approximately 90 percent higher than the number (784) recorded for the same week of last year. Decreases from last week occurred in 25 prefectures, increases in 18, and no change in 3. The largest numeric decreases were 109 cases in Shimane Prefecture and 61 cases in Hokkaido. Fukuoka Prefecture and Hokkaido together accounted for more than 45 percent of the total cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 97.4 and 80.8 respectively.

There were 1,418 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 1,436 cases in the preceding week. The current number of cases was nearly 60 percent greater than the total (898) in the same period of last year. There were increases in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 22, and no change in 1. The largest numeric change from last week was a decrease of 93 cases (from 244 last week to 151 currently) in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 92.4 and 71.1 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (3,599) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (3,598). Current cases were 13 percent less than the number (4,133) in the corresponding week of 1948. Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 20 recorded decreases and 3 reported no change. The largest numeric changes were a decrease of 138 cases in Hokkaido and increases of from 60 to 80 cases each in Aichi Prefecture, Tokyo-to, and Kanagawa Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 234.6 and 184.6 respectively.

There were approximately 45 percent fewer cases of influenza this week (33) than there were in the preceding week (59). Current cases numbered only about a third of those (98) reported in the same period of last year. There were decreases from last week in 12 prefectures and increases in 8; the remaining 26 prefectures reported no cases in either week. Twenty-nine of the current cases occurred in 11 prefectures in central and southern Honshu, and the remaining 4 cases occurred in one prefecture in Shikoku. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 2.3 respectively.

Diphtheria cases this week (389) were 8 percent less than the number (424) in the preceding week. There were 52 deaths currently compared with 58 previously. Current cases were 15 percent less than those (460) in the fifth week of last year and nearly 50 percent less than the number (754) in the corresponding reporting period of 1947. Twenty-five prefectures reported decreases from last week, 15 had increases, and 6 showed no change. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.4 and 24.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.4 and 3.0.

There were 38 dysentery cases and 5 deaths this week compared with 34 cases and 8 deaths previously. Current cases were approximately the same as in the same week of last year (35) but were 55 percent less than the number (87) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. There were small increases over last week in 14 prefectures, small decreases in 14 also, and no change in 1. In the remaining 17 prefectures no cases were reported in either week.

Cases were currently distributed among 19 prefectures, each having from 1 to 7 cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.5 and 2.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.7.

Typhoid fever cases increased 12 percent, from 108 last week to 121 currently. There were 9 deaths this week compared with 10 previously. The number of current cases was 3 percent greater than that (112) recorded for the same week of 1948 but more than 55 percent less than the figure (276) for the corresponding 1947 period. Small increases over last week were recorded in 17 prefectures, small decreases in 14, and no change in 15. Tokyo-to and Hiroshima Prefecture had 24 and 12 cases respectively, 27 prefectures had from 1 to 7 cases each, and the remaining 17 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.9 and 6.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases numbered 39 this week compared with 48 in the preceding week. There were no deaths currently whereas there was 1 death last week. Current cases were lower than those in both the corresponding periods of 1948 (52) and 1947 (57). There were increases this week in 10 prefectures and decreases in 9. Twenty-seven prefectures reported no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 13 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 17 cases and the remaining 12 prefectures from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no cases of smallpox reported this week whereas last week there was one case. No deaths have occurred for 28 weeks. There were also no cases in the fifth week of last year but in the same period of 1947 there were 20. The cumulative case rate as of 29 January 1949 was less than 0.1.

Four typhus fever cases were reported currently compared with 3 last week. There have been no deaths for 8 weeks. In the corresponding week of last year there were 14 cases and in the same period of 1947 cases numbered 42. The current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (2) and Osaka Prefecture (2). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.4 respectively.

There were 38 cases of malaria this week compared with 22 cases in the preceding week. Deaths (1) remained the same. Current cases were approximately 55 percent of the number (68) in the same week of last year and only one-fourth of the corresponding 1947 figure (148). Cases this week were distributed among 14 prefectures. Kyoto Prefecture had 15 cases, all of which are reported to have occurred among recent repatriates, and the remaining 13 prefectures reported from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There have been no Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths reported this year. There were also no cases in the corresponding weeks of 1948 and 1947.

Scarlet fever cases (108) decreased more than 15 percent from last week (129). There was one death, whereas 2 deaths were reported in the previous week. The number of cases this week was 61 percent greater than that (67) for the fifth week of last year and 71 percent higher than the corresponding 1947 total (63). Decreases from last week occurred in 19 prefectures, increases in 11, and no change in 16 (9 of which had no cases in either week). Cases in Tokyo-to (21) and Hokkaido (14) together accounted for nearly one-third of the total number. Twenty-four additional prefectures had from 1 to 10 cases each, and the remaining 20 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.0 and 6.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The numbers of epidemic meningitis cases (21) and deaths (5) this week changed only slightly from last week when they totalled 22 and 4 respectively. Current cases were 55 percent less than those (47) in the same week of 1948 and more than 60 percent less than the corresponding 1947 figure (56). Cases this week were distributed among 13 prefectures, each of which reported from 1

to 3 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.4. Corresponding death rates were both 0.3.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,017 and 15,830 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,587 and 15,234; and for chancroid, 601 and 2,724. Cases of syphilis this week were higher than the number (3,801) last week. Current totals for gonorrhea and chancroid, however, were both lower than in the preceding week when they numbered 3,898 and 715 respectively. All current totals were lower than in the fifth week of last year when there were reported 4,098 cases of syphilis, 4,471 cases of gonorrhea and 832 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 261.9 and 206.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 233.9 and 198.6; and chancroid 39.2 and 35.5.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 29 January 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	7	161	25	4	-	13	1
AOMORI	5	-	26	1	-	-	1	-
IVATE	10	-	38	11	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	4	1	41	6	1	-	5	5
AKITA	7	-	45	4	-	1	6	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	24	3	-	-	3	1
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	25	2	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	-	21	1	-	-	6	9
TOCHIGI	4	-	27	2	1	1	3	6
GUMMA	8	-	30	4	2	-	3	-
SAITAMA	3	-	29	3	-	-	3	1
CHIBA	14	1	36	6	2	1	7	3
TOKYO	36	7	131	21	6	1	24	3
KANAGAWA	12	4	51	10	1	-	10	3
NIIGATA	24	2	86	10	-	-	3	2
TOYAMA	3	1	18	5	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	4	-	34	5	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	13	-	2	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	4	1	12	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	8	1	40	4	1	-	3	-
GIFU	2	-	33	4	1	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	8	2	35	8	-	-	3	3
AICHI	14	-	44	-	1	-	6	4
MIE	8	-	39	1	2	-	2	-
SHIGA	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	18	3	1	-	4	2
OSAKA	5	2	36	4	-	-	7	-
HYOGO	13	3	60	6	-	-	2	1
NARA	8	1	23	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	1	23	3	7	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	6	1	22	6	-	-	2	1
HIROSHIMA	11	2	53	3	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	11	1	37	3	-	-	1	1
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	2	18	4	-	-	2	1
KOCHI	2	-	13	1	2	-	4	-
FUKUOKA	38	4	146	18	-	-	5	1
SAGA	7	-	43	4	1	1	3	3
NAGASAKI	13	1	69	5	1	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	30	4	-	-	1	1
OITA	10	2	62	9	1	-	4	1
MIYAZAKI	12	2	66	10	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	13	3	58	8	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	389	52	1882	232	38	5	162	56
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	25.4	3.4	24.5	3.0	2.5	0.3	2.1	0.7
Previous	27.6	3.8			2.2	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	16	1	-	-	2	1
AOMORI	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
IWATE	2	1	6	1	-	-	5	1
MIYAGI	7	-	28	4	1	-	17	1
AKITA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	12	2	1	-	4	-
CHIBA	2	-	11	1	-	-	3	-
TOKYO	24	6	107	10	17	-	80	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	23	1	-	-	4	-
NIIGATA	-	-	13	-	1	-	3	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUI	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	6	-	17	1	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	4	1	21	3	5	-	26	-
AICHI	5	-	36	-	-	-	8	-
MIE	4	-	19	-	2	-	6	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	6	1	17	1	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	6	-	22	2	1	-	2	-
HYOGO	4	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	6	1	1	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
TOTTORI	4	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	1	-	10	2	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	12	-	36	3	1	-	9	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
YAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	22	-	4	-	8	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	121	9	528	49	39	-	214	4
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RATE

Current	7.9	0.6	6.9	0.6	2.5	-	2.8	0.1
Previous	7.0	0.7			3.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	1	-	4	-	32	-
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.4	-
Previous	0.1	-			0.2	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	15	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	1	114	3	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	2.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	1.4	0.1			-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	14	-	63	4	2	-	20	2
AOMORI	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
IVATE	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	2	-	10	-	2	1	12	4
AKITA	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	8	-	1	-	3	1
IBARAKI	1	-	7	-	-	-	4	1
TOCHIGI	3	-	7	1	-	-	1	1
GUMMA	2	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	2	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
CHIBA	3	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
TOKYO	21	-	134	2	2	1	16	1
KANAGAWA	9	-	27	-	3	1	5	2
NIIGATA	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	1
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	8	-	2	-	3	-
NAGANO	9	-	25	1	2	-	3	-
GIFU	6	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
AICHI	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	5	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	10	-	32	-	-	-	2	2
OSAKA	4	-	*22	-	2	-	11	2
HYOGO	1	-	13	-	1	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	3	-	-	1	3	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	108	1	*518	10	21	5	109	26
RATE								
Current	7.0	0.1	6.8	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3
Previous	8.4	0.1			1.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	306	1251	151	734	469	2171
AOMORI	23	147	13	77	112	550
IWATE	6	39	34	103	158	702
MIYAGI	4	27	47	113	222	757
AKITA	8	45	34	152	84	437
YAMAGATA	38	146	60	141	86	405
FUKUSHIMA	14	92	9	73	69	414
IBARAKI	12	38	13	72	76	518
TOCHIGI	-	11	29	121	57	406
GUMMA	24	51	58	200	46	349
SAITAMA	5	25	49	188	134	487
CHIBA	5	11	8	36	126	370
TOKYO	97	315	113	394	1093	3555
KANAGAWA	10	32	23	93	146	874
NIIGATA	29	198	47	205	232	920
TOYAMA	13	101	29	173	137	471
ISHIKAWA	37	96	24	109	128	477
FUKUI	8	41	10	40	66	158
YAMANASHI	-	1	6	23	16	106
NAGANO	11	45	67	295	163	749
GIFU	1	43	43	215	157	596
SHIZUOKA	11	21	20	79	143	676
AICHI	12	39	67	189	272	818
MIE	49	204	26	88	145	612
SHIGA	8	36	40	192	80	313
KYOTO	52	214	23	88	317	1207
OSAKA	28	132	32	101	374	1753
HYOGO	16	42	60	149	237	1111
NARA	-	3	2	5	58	141
WAKAYAMA	38	141	1	8	54	238
TOTTORI	-	1	-	7	63	258
SHIMANE	48	354	28	117	90	399
OKAYAMA	-	20	19	65	110	786
HIROSHIMA	33	176	20	99	231	1123
YAMAGUCHI	16	79	16	61	277	621
TOKUSHIMA	2	5	1	1	44	197
KAGAWA	-	1	2	8	27	145
EHIME	15	101	24	96	158	620
KOCHI	7	35	18	23	49	200
DUKUOKA	381	1364	78	274	367	1203
SAGA	9	14	11	30	74	278
NAGASAKI	39	202	6	42	101	584
KUMAMOTO	44	147	17	43	96	372
OITA	11	61	9	27	78	358
MIYAZAKI	2	7	9	19	107	447
KAGOSHIMA	22	45	22	85	101	362
TOTAL	1494	6199	1418	5453	7430	30294
RATE						
Current	97.4	80.8	92.4	71.1	484.4	395.
Previous	109.2		93.6		507.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	287	1465	-	3
AOMORI	41	253	-	-
IWATE	67	*288	-	-
MIYAGI	90	386	-	1
AKITA	47	284	-	-
YAMAGATA	70	258	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	54	379	-	1
IBARAKI	92	380	-	1
TOCHIGI	72	256	-	-
GUMMA	134	451	-	1
SAITAMA	93	343	-	1
CHIBA	27	101	-	1
TOKYO	521	1710	5	13
KANAGAWA	154	386	-	-
NIIGATA	133	631	3	3
TOYAMA	67	344	1	17
ISHIKAWA	41	185	-	5
FUKUI	29	93	3	7
YAMANASHI	20	59	-	-
NAGANO	78	298	2	5
GIFU	75	285	-	4
SHIZUOKA	44	220	1	10
AICHI	154	378	-	4
MIE	90	286	6	15
SHIGA	43	207	2	17
KYOTO	58	291	-	2
OSAKA	76	313	3	15
HYOGO	105	365	-	7
NARA	15	44	-	3
WAKAYAMA	27	94	-	1
TOTTORI	29	73	-	-
SHIMANE	27	154	-	7
OKAYAMA	57	331	2	4
HIROSHIMA	64	281	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	104	255	1	1
TOKUSHIMA	20	104	-	1
KAGAWA	19	70	-	1
EHIME	133	553	4	16
KOCHI	31	127	-	-
FUKUOKA	117	468	-	3
SAGA	37	147	-	-
NAGASAKI	40	169	-	-
KUMAMOTO	42	146	-	-
OTTA	24	78	-	-
MIYAZAKI	17	69	-	1
KAGOSHIMA	34	101	-	-
TOTAL	3599	*14159	33	177
RATE				
Current	234.6	184.6	2.2	2.3
Previous	234.6		3.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 5 Weeks		
	29 Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	1 Feb 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	389	460	754	1882	2101	3564
Dysentery	38	35	87	162	126	319
Typhoid fever	121	112	276	528	553	1376
Paratyphoid fever	39	52	57	214	191	281
Smallpox	-	-	20	1	2	87
Typhus fever	4	14	42	32	73	282
Malaria	38	68	148	114	262	783
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	108	67	63	518	290	245
Epidemic meningitis	21	47	56	109	161	209
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1494	784	NA	6199	3590	NA
Whooping cough	1418	898	NA	5453	3909	NA
Tuberculosis	7430	5907	NA	30294	22429	NA
Pneumonia	3599	4133	NA	14159	18628	NA
Influenza	33	98	NA	177	503	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	52	40	62	232	236	324
Dysentery	5	6	11	56	44	77
Typhoid Fever	9	12	38	49	58	148
Paratyphoid fever	-	2	4	4	9	15
Smallpox	-	-	1	-	-	6
Typhus Fever	-	-	8	-	5	21
Malaria	1	-	-	3	-	1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	10	2	3
Epidemic meningitis	5	16	11	26	39	41
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 5 Weeks		
	29 Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	1 Feb 1947	1949	1948	1947

CASE RATES

Diphtheria	25.4	30.0	50.4	24.5	27.4	47.7
Dysentery	2.5	2.3	5.8	2.1	1.6	4.3
Typhoid Fever	7.9	7.3	18.5	6.9	7.2	18.4
Paratyphoid Fever	2.5	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.8
Smallpox	-	-	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
Typhus Fever	0.3	0.9	2.8	0.4	1.0	3.8
Malaria	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.5	3.4	10.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7.0	4.4	4.2	6.8	3.8	3.3
Epidemic Meningitis	1.4	3.1	3.7	1.4	2.1	2.8
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	97.4	51.1	NA	80.8	46.8	NA
Whooping Cough	92.4	58.5	NA	71.1	51.0	NA
Tuberculosis	484.4	385.1	NA	395.0	292.4	NA
Pneumonia	234.6	269.4	NA	184.6	242.9	NA
Influenza	2.2	6.4	NA	2.3	6.6	NA

DEATH RATES

Diphtheria	3.4	2.6	4.1	3.0	3.1	4.3
Dysentery	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Typhoid Fever	0.6	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	2.0
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.5	-	0.1	0.3
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 29 JAN 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	20	76	186	740	209	656
AOMORI	1	8	20	129	40	155
IWATE	-	5	7	50	7	129
MIYAGI	3	10	39	115	82	268
AKITA	2	16	16	112	35	129
YAMAGATA	1	5	47	119	57	182
FUKUSHIMA	9	30	50	198	71	293
IBARAKI	5	26	30	171	40	207
TOCHIGI	11	21	38	194	79	234
GUMMA	3	10	50	177	45	187
SAITAMA	4	9	27	111	32	152
CHIBA	6	29	52	147	114	249
TOKYO	43	223	370	1329	292	992
KANAGAWA	35	186	216	776	147	635
NIIGATA	1	8	18	90	50	232
TOYAMA	4	13	37	143	56	162
ISHIKAWA	9	20	49	187	45	157
FUKUI	3	10	17	102	28	116
YAMANASHI	6	15	17	84	22	91
NAGANO	8	22	56	185	50	204
GIFU	10	36	49	239	38	150
SHIZUOKA	7	31	86	317	141	357
AICHI	137	647	315	1630	273	1463
MIE	11	51	34	200	64	277
SHIGA	5	27	25	130	26	119
KYOTO	23	121	91	471	136	648
OSAKA	54	210	266	1015	214	1082
HYOGO	38	154	194	818	246	971
NARA	10	45	45	180	51	149
WAKAYAMA	5	20	46	215	45	186
TOTTORI	7	28	26	134	47	151
SHIMANE	-	8	16	43	18	73
OKAYAMA	9	87	68	347	86	354
HIROSHIMA	20	102	114	689	129	696
YAMAGUCHI	2	56	115	669	140	501
TOKUSHIMA	4	9	27	47	40	96
KAGAWA	5	12	36	102	61	224
EHIME	2	24	31	167	74	244
KOCHI	2	9	18	84	32	95
FUKUOKA	53	163	301	1133	281	969
SAGA	2	13	52	247	51	258
NAGASAKI	9	70	101	457	85	498
KUMAMOTO	1	16	56	231	88	357
OITA	1	15	48	237	69	190
MIYAZAKI	3	10	28	115	27	103
KAGOSHIMA	7	18	57	158	54	189
TOTAL	601	2724	3587	15234	4017	15830
RATE						
Current	39.2	35.5	233.9	198.6	261.9	206.4
Previous	46.6		254.1		247.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	29 Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	1 Feb 1947	First 5 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	601	832	916	2724	3472	3776
Gonorrhea	3587	4471	3795	15234	18420	15551
Syphilis	4017	4098	2279	15830	14625	9170

RATES

Chancroid	39.2	54.2	61.2	35.5	45.3	50.5
Gonorrhea	233.9	291.5	253.7	198.6	240.2	207.9
Syphilis	261.9	267.2	152.4	206.4	190.7	122.6

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

